IRELAND.

The spirit of Insupordination which had alumbered for a white in the South and West of Ireland has broken forth, during the last forthight, with aggravated symptoms.

PRANCE.

The new bill for the regulation of the press has been warmly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, and the amendments pro posed by the advocates of liberty rejected. The troth, we think, hes between the par-ties. The bill is so severe, as to be destrue tive of all freedom of discussion; and the wishes of the opposite party are too extensive to be safely complied with. The de bates on this measure are important in his view, that they show that the present Minis-try are determined to try the experiment, and a hazardous one it is, of setting up stronger government, and beating down their opponents. That France should be again brought into a crisis, we confess our-selves to exceedingly regret. We regret, because we see no issue to such a state of things, except a renewed struggle between extreme parties, the supremacy of either of which is equally to be dreaded, because that state into which they would reduce France cannot be permanent. Future revolutions would be prepared by the success of either and, whatever some of our political dreamers think, revolutions cannot be made the stand ng aliment of nations. France is di vided, as well as her senators, and nothing can be permanent in government but what consults the interests and prejudices of both parties. Considerable dissatisfaction has been created in various parts of France by this the earliest measure of the new Ministry. It is clearly regarded as the first of a series to establish the reign of blind intoler ance, and to subvert true liberty. The liber als, and anarchists will take advantage of it. and they have not yet lost the power of do ing mischief
The Paris papers of Thursday have arriv

ed at our office. They are almost exclusive ly occupied with the debate in the Chamber Deputies upon the law of the Press. It dis played the same coarseness and rudeness which have distinguished the preceding debates on the same subject. "It's false, it's a le," and such like expressions, were bandied about without producing a duel, or even an angry feeling. The debate was on the 7th article, which was finally adop.

The yielding of Ferdinand to the revoutionary party in dismissing a part of his min-isters, has produced a temporary submis-sion of the insurgent provinces. Still there is no aspect of permanent tranquility; and the case is less hopeful, as no master commanding minds, appear to be in the King's councils, or to take any prominent part in favour of real constitutional measures. A sort of partizan warfare appears to be car-

rying on in various places.

Madrid papers to the 21st January have arrived. The agitation so long felt in the north and south of Spain is subsiding; sev-eral regiments of militia, lately called out on duty, have in consequence been ordered to return to their homes ATRICA.

Intelligence of an unpleasant nature, as respects the new British Settlement at Algoa Bay, was received in London on Thursday. It is communicated in letters of the 14th of November from the Cape of Good Hope We are sorry to find, that the Cafters have communicated. fres have commenced a new war, and that Gaika, the Caffre Chief, with whom a treaty of peace and amity, which it was hoped would be lasting, had been made, has again taken up arms and is actively employed in raising and equipping aforce, which is to be directed against the infant colony. The pretence for this proceeding is stated in the same advices to be, that the British have been guilty of a breach of good faith, by been guilty of a breach of good faith, by entering and settling in the territory of the Caffres, beyond the Creat Fish River-Gaika contends that by the treaty, this ground wasto remain untouched by the colonists. Such are all the particulars that are at present known; but as no act of aggression had been attempted by the savages, some hopes were entertained that matters might be accommodated.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.
The Porte had received the following intelligence from Bagdad:The Persians have entirely ceased hos-

Bagdad on the 10th November. The Per-sian troops had repeatedly attacked the pla-ces nearest that city, but hid always been repulsed with loss by the Pacha's troops — Both parties, weary of this state of war, without any object, which had continued for a considerable time, joyfully accepted the mediation of a Sheik, who is highly esteemed by the Turks of that province, and also by Schasade Mahomet Ali Mirza, Governor of Kermanshah. An amicable arrangement, removing every misunderstanding, was immediately concluded, according to which the terminal province. cording to which the two Pachas of the Curds are not to be removed from their

"Abdullah Pacha will remain in Sullimanje, and Mahound Pacha in Koi Sans-chak, Neither of them can be removed from his post without the joint consent of the Pacha of Bagdad and the Governor of Kermanshah. The Persians engaged im-mediately to leave the Ottoman territory, and to make good without delay, the dam age they had done. According to latter accounts, Mahomet Ali Mirza had fallen ill, and was unable to sign the convention with the Pacha of Bagdad, and his Pirst Minister was obliged to do it. This circumstance, and the extraordinary haste with which the Persian troops made their retreat, gave some credit to the report that the Prince, who is considered as the real author and promoter of the hostilities with the Porte, was really dead."

the Porte, was really dead."

From the London Globe, of Feb. 4

Parliament will be opened to-morrow by the King in person, as it will be the first occasion of his Marity's meeting his Parliament since his proposition, the august cerespony will be performed with the utmost magnificence. Speculation has been very busy in regard to the probable character of the opening Speech, and to this was are to attribute the improvement in the finiths. It is expected to contain an assurance of the continuance of peace abroad. rance of the continuance of peace abroad, and of improved revenue at home, with a promise of economy and retrenchment.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 11.

At March term of Montgomery County Court, the Grand Inquest for that county, presented as "a serious grievance" the non-attendance of the Honourable Judge Chase. That the absence from the beach of this valuable officer should be thought a grievance, is no matter of surprize. His well known experience and extensive know known experience and extensive know-ledge, and the able and impartial manner in which he has always performed his duty, combine to confirm that opinion. But when we find that absence ascribable to great-bodily infirmity, as creatures exposed to the same unwelcome visitor, it should call forth our regret, and silence every disposition to censure. This fact, which it is presumed, was not known to the gentlemen who made the presentment, is too fully established by the subjoined state-ment, which was voluntarily proferred by the highly respectable physician whose name is subscribed to it.

et have been Judge Chase's family physician for the last fourteen years. During this period his health has been infirm, and his complaints have in several instances assumed a most dangerous aspect. He has at different times manifested an intention to attend the Courts and has been dissuaded by me. Not only his health but his life would have been hazarded by application to business. His late attendance during a protracted and arduous session of the Court of Appeals, might have produced alarming consequences, had not an oppor-tune bleeding from the nose relieved him. JOHN RIDGELY.

April 2, 1822.

The frigate Macedonian, sailed from Boston on the 3d inst. on a cruize.

SHOCKING CONSEQUENCES OF

JEALOUSY

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, (Penn.) to his friend in Bulti-

more, dated April 3. A shocking outrage was committed in this place the night before last—as you know some of the parties concerned I will endervour to give you the particulars -Some time last fall an improper intimacy was discovered to exist between Hang and the wife of Lechler. Some time after an eccluir cisement took place, and Lechler and his wife again lived together. On Mon-day night while Mrs. Lechler was asleep, her hu-band tied a thin rope round her neck and strangled her and otherwise a bused the body—he then dragged her up stairs into the garret, and suspended her to one of the joists-after which he went to the house of Hang, armed with a pair of pistols loaded with double bullets-entered the house by some means, with an intenti-on to murder Haag, who with his wife got out of bed and went towards the room door. Haag enquired who was there: When Lechler fired both pistols—the load from one of which grazed the forehead of Haag, the other entered the breast of Mrs. Haag, the other entered the breast of Mrs. mag, who instantly expired—she was in the last stage of pregnancy. Mrs. Lechler was stated to be in the same situation. Thus has this fatal intrigue terminated, we may say, in the destruction of four human be

ngs. Lechler has made his escape. It is supposed by some he will make towards your city. You know him-would it not be well to give notice to your officers. There is a reward of \$100 offered for his appre hension. He rode a grey horse, and has taken his wife's clothes, with which he probably intends to disguise himself.

SAGACITY OF THE HARE.

An extraordinary instance of the sagacity of the hare, is described in the Sporting Magazine of this month, as having been with nessed during a run with a well known pack of harriers in the west of England. of harriers in the west of England. The hunted hare being nearly exhausted, drove a fresh hare out of her form, into which she introduced herself, and the pack went on with the fresh hare. This had so extraordinary an appearance, that one of the sports men, to ascertain the fact more certainly examined the hare in the form, and sav that she was panting and covered with dirt; so that there could not be the least doubt of

The following invention is certainly an "The Persians have entirely ceased nosit lities, and peace may be considered as concluded between the two powers.—This tion. If the inventor could also contrive to secure to the nation, the exclusive use of secure to the nation, the exclusive use of the gun, it might be a capital contrivance but the patent law is only of force in the U. States. It is yet a matter of dispute whe ther the invention of gun powder is or is not a benefit to mankind.

N Y. Even. Post.

JENNING'S GUNS.

A curious invention in fire arms has lately been accomplished by an ingenious me-change of this place, by the name of Isaiah Jennings; and in point of importance both for public and private use, is probably not equally by any invention of the present age. It is a single barrel and lock, stocked in the usual style, and is perfectly simple, sale and convenient. The number of charges may be extended to fifteen, or even twenty, each charge, being under as complete con-troul as a single charge in an ordinary gun; and may be fired in the space of two se-conds to a charge, or at longer intervals at the option of the possessor, with the same accuracy and force as any other gun. The principle can be applied to any musket, rifle, lowling piece or pistol, and can be made to fire from two to twelve times, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece, except five or six ounces to its weight. Thus the soldier is put in possession of a gun out of which he can throw twelve or fifteen charges at his enemy, at the commencement of an engagement fast as he can cock and pull trigger, and be left in possession of a simple gun, to load and fire single charges like any other gun, with the advantage of its priming itself.— The cavalry may be furnished with holster pistols, containing five or aix charges, which can be used on horse back, with the same convenience as ordinary pistols. The navy can be furnished with muskets for marines in close engagements, and boarding pistols, unequalled by any thing in naval warfare, In defending a breach, the powder of ten men is concentrated in one, and in arming our small garrisons on the Indian frontiers their power might be increased fourfold at dead—poisoned, as tis thought—and nearly an inconsiderable expense, and as a de-

these grass, on board a marchant visite, in these gras, on board a marchant visite, in the hands of skilful marksmen, would, be in

the hands of skillful marksmen, would be a the hands of skillful marksmen, would be a ble to cat off a whole boats crew, before they could succeed in boarding a ve-sel. As a sporting or hunting hun, its advan-tages are not less important. It enables the sportunan to meet a flock with twice the advantage of a double barrel gun, without any of its incombrances, and it enables the houter to meet fir game in any emergency. This gun has been shewn to many of the principal officers of our army and navy and has been highly approved of, and indeed no one who has seen a fair trial of its pow ers bas ever been able to find an objection to it. It will shortly be offered to our go vernment, and we trust it will meet the attention which it merits. A manufactory of these guns is now established at No 5: Ful-

New-York, April 4. That human being who would run the gauntlet for freedom, so desperately, as the poor African appears to have done, whose story is given below, should surely never a-gain be brought under the lash of a task

master. ... The Captain of a vessel from North Ca rolina, talled upon the police for advise-ment respecting a slave he had unconsci-ously brought away in his vessel, under the following curious circumstances-

Three or four days after ne was good sea, he began to be hannled every hour with tones of distress seemingly proceeding human voice in the very lowest part Three or four days after he had got to of the vessel. A particular scrutiny was finally instituted, and it was concluded that maily nstituted, and it was concluded that the creature, whateveror whoever it might be, must be confined down in the run, under the cabin floor; and on boring a hole with an augur, and demanding. Who's there? a feeble voice responded, "poor negro massa!" It was clear enough then, that some runaway negro had hid himself there before they sailed, trusting the part of the sailed trusting the s before they sailed, trusting to Providence for his ultimate escape. Having discoverfor his ultimate escape. Having discovered him, however, it was impossible to give him relief, for the captain had stowed even his cabin so completely full with cotton, as but just to leave room for a small table for himself and the mate to eat on, and as for unloading at sea that was pretty much out of the question. Accordingly there he had to lie, stretched at full length, for the tedious interval of THIRTEEN DAYS, till the ressel arrived in port and unloaded, receiving his food and drink through the augus

ole.
The fellow's story is, now he is released, that being determined to get away from slavery, he supplied himself with eggs and biscuit and some jugs of water, which latter he was just on the point of depositing in his lurking place, when he discovered the captain at a distance coming on board, and had to havery down as fact as possible and had to hurry down as fast as possible and leave them; that he lived on nothing but his eggs and biscuit, till discovered b captain, not even getting a drop of water, except what he had the good fortune to catch in his hand, one day, when a vessel of water, in the cabin, was upset, during a squall, and some of it run down through the cracks of the floor over him.

A Milch Cow has been purchased in New York for \$103. She was raised in Connecticut, and has yielded an average of TWENTY QUARTS of milk a day, for several years path. So says a Connecticut paper.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Euphrates, capt. Stoddard, arrived at New York the 2d inst. from Liverpool. She sailed on the 10th of Febru-By this arrival regular files of Lon ary. By this arrival regular files of London papers to the 7th, Liverpool to the 9th, Lloyd's Lists to the 5th, and London Shipping Lists to the 6th of February, all inclusive, have been received, from which the following interesting selections are made.

The British parliament was opened or the 5th of February His majesty, in his speech, says he has reason to entertain hopes that the differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte will be satisfactorily adjust-

Ireland is evidently in a state of great disturbance, and many murders, burglaries, and daring outrages continued to be committed. The London Courier of the 7th of mitted The London Courier of the runo, mitted The London Courier of the relationship february, contains five columns of official documents laid before Parliament, from the documents laid before Parliament, from the documents laid before Parliament, from the lessey. lord lieutenant of Iredocuments laid before Parliament, from the Marquis Wellesley, lord licutenant of Ire-land, giving particulars of the late outrages committed in the various counties. In con-sequence of this state of things, the marquis of Londonderry in the British house of commons, on the 9th of February pro-posed the re enactment of the insurrection

act.
France is still agitated. The ultra ministers are rendering themselves very obnoxi-ons, and it is summared that unless the king retraces his steps, he will require aid from the Holy Alliance It seems there have been insurrectionary

novements as Brest, Bellort and Rochtort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down—but if so, it is only for the moment.

The constitutional system is evidently gaining ground in Spain. Some partial excitements had taken place at Burgos about the end of January, but not of a na-ture to disturb the general tranquility. The Cortes have the confidence of the people, Cortes have the confidence of the people, and that is every thing. They had appoint, ed commissioners to proceed to South America to adjust all differences. It is this circumstance, perhaps, which has given rise to the report, in the London papers, founded on letters from Paris, that the government of Spain had at length acknow. vernment of Spain had at length acknow ledged the independence of the South Ame rican states. The acknowledgment is said to have taken place on or previous to the

25th of January.
[Since the above was received, the ship
Fanny has arrived at New York from Caiz, whence she sailed on the 24th of February, and has brought papers to the 23d. We understand that the Cortes were engaged in discussing the report of the speci-al committee, and at the latest advices, had

al committee, and at the latest autices, that not taken the final question.]

Accounts from St. Petersburgh up to the lith of January, indicate more friendly views towards the Ottoman Porte. The

views towards the Ottoman Porte. The exchange was gradually rising.

Letters from Constantinople are up to the 1st of January. The Persians, as already known, had ceased hostifities with the Porte. They had several skirmishes with the Turks, in which they were defeated. Mahomed Ali Mirza, the Schah, is dead—noisoned as its thought—and pearly

fence against the pirates that now throng | cholers moreus, It was also reported, but our neighbouring waters, two or three of not credited, that the Thirks had aborned these gues, on board a merchant vestel, in the castle of Jannina, and that Ali Ratha

the castle of Jannina, and that Ali Racha; had gerished.
An article, dated Vienna, Jan. 24th, extracted from the Hamburg Gazette, under the head of Constantinphe; Dec. 22th, says that every thing was then quiet at the latter place—that there was no appearance in the public tranquility being disturbed from abroan—and that the Turkish government was taking the most engreene measures to was taking the most energethe measures to produce this effect. Contrary to all previ-ous at tements, the Ottoman force in Mol-davidable Wallachia is now estimated at on-

ly 40 0 men.
The Greek cause we regret to say, does not gain ground. In proportion to the rumors of peace between Turkey and Russia are their hopes depressed, because, in the Russian ultimatum, there is no provision for their independence; yet they have a firm hold of a considerable part of the country, and it is to be hoped that they will maintain

Advices from Trieste of the 5th January state, that in Lividia and Attica the Greeks made but little progress; and that those towns had Turkish garrisons, as well as the eastle of Lepanto In Macedonia the Greeks have not a firm footing, and a war of extermination is carried on by both parties. If Russia makes, peace without a guarantee for the rights and privileges of the Greeks, or some security for their lives and property, it will be a stain on the motives and declarations of the "Holy Alli

London, Feb. 5.

Yesterday we received by express Madrid papers to the 29th of last month.

On the preceding day an important dehate occurred in the Control on the tenoth bate occurred in the Cortes on the report of the special committee appointed to consider the affairs of America. From a deficiency in the series of journals, which has reached us, we are without any regular acceedings on this important subject but what passed in the debate of the 27th, and what passed in the debate of the 27th, and some private letters which we have received, enable us to give an account of the progress of the inquiry, which we believe will be found substantially correct.

It appears, that on the 19th of Jan. the Cortes in a secretific progress in a secretific progress.

Cortes, in a secret sitting, appointed a committee of 9 to take into consideration certain propositions on the affairs of America which had previously been deliberated on in a council of state. The propositions were 8 in number, and seem to have been intended as suggestions of different means which the Corte might adopt for adjusting the differences between the American states and the mother country. The means thus proposed by the government were -To conclude an armistice with the

transmarine provinces. 2. To open a kind of judicature for the adjusting gravances, consisting of deputies from the provinces and commissioners from

3. To empower the commissioners from the Cortes to suspend, with respect to the ultramarine provinces, such articles of the constitution as they may judge injurious to the constitution. the said provinces.

4. To suspend, with regard to America. the decrees relative to the suppression of monarchial establishments and privileges of the clergy,

5. To establish freedom of commerce be

tween the Peninsula and the ultramarine 6. To concede to the said provinces freedom of commerce with foreign powers, li-miting the said intercourse to the period of

six years. To settle the distribution of the com mon lands, not only near the towns, but in the interior of the country, according to a

the interior of the country, according to a law passed by the last Cortes.

8. To resort to the assistance of a foreign power? (One of our private letters states, that it has been proposed to transfer the rights of Spain over certain provinces for

an equivalent.)

The archbishop of Seville was chosen president of the committee, which it appears set aside the propositions of the gopears act aside the propositions of the government; for the report which was made in the sitting of the Cottes of the 24th recommended—"That there should be sent both Americas, commissioners instruct ed to hear and receive whatever propositi ons the said governments may make, and to transmit the same to the mother country, in order that the Cortes may decide thereon; without prejudice however, to measures being taken by the government for receiv ing propositions from persons authorised by the said government, and referring them to the Cortes."

The Cortes proceeded to discuss this re-

ded to discuss this report, as we have stated, on the 27th. The Condede Toreno, who had been a member of the committee, and several deputies, sup ported the report. On the contrary, other deputies strongly condemned it, though their opposition did not rest on the same grounds. Some thought the measure use less, as commissioners had already heen employed by the King to negociate, without producing any result—some were of opinion that sending commissioners by the Cortes was conceding too much, as such a step was a virtual acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States, others were for recognizing the independence of the provinces at once, and this course was proposed by Senor Golfin, the first speaker in the debate. Several proposed to leave the question to be decided by the next Cortes. The depatches of Gen O'Donoju, giving an account of what he had done in Mexico, and stating the necessity in which he was placed of concurring in the declaration of independence by Mexico, was frequently alfuded to in the debate. It appears that the General's despatches had been submitted to the Cortes by the Ministers, but without explaining whether or not the Government approved his conduct. The debate lasted the whole period allotted for the sitting, and was adjourned to the following day.

Paris, Feb. 5. We have advices from Madtid of Jan: 28 we have advices from Madrid of Jan. 28. The government, has at length wisely again knowledged the Independence of the South American States We have not yet obtained the particulars of this interesting event.

fondon, Feb. Comin consequence of this above Intelligence. Columbian unide, which were nurchased this morning at 6th. which were purchased this morning at 68, which were purchased this mothing as us, rose very rapidly, and 77 was refused to a considerable number on change this after

His Majesty proceeded this day, with the usual state, to open the session of Parliament. In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degree of interest extited in the public mind. His Majesty having robett with

Allorse, minuted the file of the other difference of the chiral of the other difference of the contract of the other difference of the penn, who we and off whom there was attendance; (Spether, with stood up. As you as the dear members of the House of Louwer of the House of Louwer of the filewing Speech will firm hess, and distinctness.

"If y Lords and tendence of have the authorization of lines that I continue to receive from the continue to rece

"I have the satisfaction all many that I continue to receive from the ers the strongest asent ancet at the strongest asent and the strongest asent ancet at the strongest asent ancet at the strongest asent ancet at the strongest asent and the strongest asent and the strongest asent and the strongest and the strongest as the stro attachment manifested by all clause subjects. With this impression, it matter of the deepest concern to mea, spirit of outrage, which has led to and systematic violations of the law. and systematic violations of the law and systematic violations of the law arisen, and still prevails in some partial that country. I am determined to say that country. I am determined to say the means in my power for the pivolation of the persons and property of syland peaceable subjects; and it will your introduced consideration, when existing laws are sufficient for this particles of public tranquility, I have the said of believing that my presence in law has been productive of very beneficients; and all descriptions of my many confidently rely upon the just an administration of the laws, and upon paternal solicitude for their welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Commandition were greatly as a silving to me to be all inform you, that during the last pararevenue has exceeded that of the previous and appears to be in a course of proposition interpreterment.

revenue has exceeded that of the pretting and appears to be in a course of proposive improvement. I have directed that timates of the current year to be laid the you. They have been framed with encourage which the significant in the current way. attention to economy which the circustances of the country will permit; and stances of the country will permit; and will be satisfactory to you to learn, the have been able to make a large reduction our annual expenditure, particularly our avail and military establishments.

our haval and miniary establishments.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the greatest pleasure inacque
ing you, that a considerable improveme
has taken place in the course of the k year, in the commerce and manufactured the United Kingdom, and that I cannot be united to the United Kingdom. state them to be, in their important brand es, in a very flourishing condition. Ima at the same time deeply regret the depresed state of the agricultural interest. The ed state of the agricultural interest. In condition of an interest so essentially cos-nected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, altract your early attention, and I have the fullest reliance on your misdom in the consideration of this important subject. I am persuaded, that in whater measures you may adopt, you will be constantly in mind, that in the mainte-ance of our public credit, all the best in terests of this kingdom are equally involved -and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have altained, and can alone expect to preserve our high sta-tion amongst the nations of the world."

After hearing the King's speech, the house adjourned, and met again at his o'clock. The Earl of Roden, aftersome remarks, in echo to the speech, moved an Address, in the usual form, thanking his Majesty for his gracious speech, and recapitulating its topics: it was seconded to Lord Walsingham; and, after some workfrom the Alarquis of Lansdown and the Earl of Liverpool, it was agreed to.

London, Feb. 2 Despatches dated the 11th of Jan. have been received by government from St. Petersburgh. We learn also, by advices from Paris of Wednesday last, that several coviers arrived there on that day, one of when was to the Russian Embassy, and understood to be from the Imperial Court. The intelligence thus conveyed may not entirely remove the doubts entertained by many of the issue of the neg tiations between Russia and Turkey, but it is we are assured essentially pacific. What is the precise essentially pacific. What is the pretist form too in which the Russian Cabinet he signified its acceptance of the proposition tendered by Turkey is withheld—but it is freely asserted in the best informed circles both of modifications if any, are so unimportant that no further impediment remains in the way of adjustment. We have all along the result. prepared our readers to expect this result.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

IRELAND.

The outrages in Ireland are as numerous The outrages in Ireland are as numerous and daring this waek as last. There will be found in another part of our paper some account of these waterages up to the 4th.—The accounts which have reached us a later disturbances, the room occupied by the parliamentary business prevents us from publishing—suffice it to say they are of no less alarming a character than those which it has been our task to record during the last fortnight

The following notice was posted at Clonnel:

"Take this down if you dare.
PROCLAMATION.

"Ressan-We the united body of the Commissioners, commiserating our sit state, and determined to abolish all Tahe, Taxes and Rent, do offer a reward of & pounds for the head of a Head Minister, 5 for a Curate, 20 for a Proctor, and 10 for MARSHAL ROCK.

We are fold that the last note delleted by the Reis Effendi on the 2d of Dec. was sent from Constantinople to Vienna on the 9th, by Count Lurznw, and that it arrived here on the 23d, On the 28th, it was forwarded to St. Petersburgh recompanies with a note from our Cabinet. Supposing that it arrived there on the 10th of January and that the answer of the Evensian Chiral Cabinets. That it arrived there on the 10th of January, and that the answer, of the Russian Cabinet was despatched a few days afterwise, we cannot however, have it here before the 30th January. As the Porte is stated to have constanted into the exacuation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, only leaving 3 or 4000 men to preserve internal tranquility, many cortains confi-

dently hope that peace will be maintained.

A letter from the frontiers of Molitying A letter from the frontiers of money, dated the 13th of this month, rays—her have news from Jassy that head quality of Salich Pacha are to be removed to Focasy in Wallachia. The Turkish troops proparing to evacuate as well Moldvings, Wallering to evacuate as well Moldvings. only 23 days of cloudless the from lan 1831 to Jan 31, 1822; y period of 13 mon and the greater pure of the 24 were in 5 first months of 1821.

0000000000 DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.
The Naw York Commercial Adverti
Thursday afternoon says - On the ival of the great southern mail at the p flice this morning, it was discovered ortmanteau had been cot near the chair e length of about six inches. On op have been cut I'wo packages of lette known to have been taken -how me e missing packages was from Baltim nr this city, and contained thirty four le letters—the other was "No. 3?" of ackages for Maine State, and contain wenty free letters from Washington c At what place the robbery was commit we have yet to learn. The portmant ras in the iront boot under the driver, a eact must have been committed at so of the stopping places, either while chang the horses or examining the way ma American

In addition to the above, the Philadelp ranklin Gazette received yesterday sa nat there were no passengers in the n age on the night in which the robb ray committee, that one or the drivers, in ween Kingston and New York, very is roperly took up a way passenger, and putted him to take a seat alongside of his who stated that he was on his way to N York, to proceed from thence to the W idies. It is added that this same persoplied to be taken up in the mail on llowing day, between New York a runswick; that his request was compl with, and that he was lodged in the Bru vick gaol, on suspicion of his being to perpetrator of the robbery.

PATRIOTIC.

One hundred young men of Cross Cre township, Washington county, Pennsyl nia, have adopted a series of resolutions which the following may serve for a spe e.We will abstain from the use of impo

ed goods of every description, as far as p sible, and give a decided preference to a cles the growth and manufacture of own country.

"We will in paying our addresses to

roung ladies, give the most marked pre-ence to such as clothe themselves in hor pun, and make use of articles the grow of our own country."

AMERICA MONTGOLFIERS.

James Bennet, of Philadelphia, who titioned congred - L. week for exclus privileges in air mavigation, has found compenitor in D. B. Lee, of the same or who claims a priority of invention, a states that Bennett must have borrowed stolen the invention from him. An accombat in their respective machines, convenient elevation from the earth, in presence of the committee, to ubject is referred, would be the best w to settle the dispute, and furnish at same time, the necessary evidence of practicability of the project.

RECOGNITION DATA.
The Independence of the United St.
was recognized by France in 1778.
By Great Brillion and Holland in 17
By Sweden Denmark, Spain and Relation 1788.

And by I'rus ia in 1785.

PUNISHMENTS.

A committee of the legislature of N York, who appear to have given the s ject very careful attention, have reported cidedly against the present mode of pun ment by labour in the state prison, and favour of substituting confinement in c for short periods, with an allowance of v oarse food. The present system of imsomment and labour, they say, not only for produce reformation in the criminal, generally makes him more hardened expert m villainy, by association and c Labour, it is further remark when not severe, it operates as an allevion instead of a punishment. The plan confinement in cells, is said to be recommended. mended by economy as well as a proper gard to the end of punishment.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE C

A letter from Harrisburg states that bill which passed the House of Represeitives of that state, in favour of the Chpeake and Delawire Canal Co. has be the state of the Chipake and Delawire Canal Co. negatived in the Senate, by a majority two voies, three members being absent the time the vote was taken, two of wh were known to be favourable to it:

ONIONS. Mr. Macdonald, gardener to the De Buccleuch and Queensbury, at Dalke has communicated to the Caledonian H has communicated to the Caledonian Habitultural Society, an important improment in the culture of Onions. As as as the produce of the seed beds attain a per size, he choses a moist day, takes the plants, and after immersing them i puddle composted to be part soot and the parts earth, transplants them (drilling, bout four inches as under, in rows, and terwards carefully hoes them when requed. This process and yers with any k of Onion, and the rool equals in size best Spanish Onions, they'er for its beand more pungent. White the Onion cultivated in a large scale, boys and servers of the source of the servers with any k of Onion, and the rool equals in size best Spanish Onions, they'er for its beand more pungent. and more pungent. Where the Onior and more pungent. Where the Onior cultivated on a large scale, boys and gould them may be employed in transplanting them

From the New York American. From the New York American.
By some the order the king of English and his unknighted lish the Irish Knighte, they were called, in other words, those received the "accollade" in the drun folies of the castle from the lord lienter for the time being. Lade Moreane for the time being: Lady Morgan's band, Sir Charles; is of this gumber, the is hopeforth plain Mrs. Slorgan, the is hopeforth plain Mrs. Slorgan,